Correspondence.

SIR,—In justice to the fundamental principles of *pure* Gothic architecture, and knowing it is not your wish that persons should be misled by contributions that may appear in your valuable publication, of which it may be truly said, "This is not the cause of faction, or of party, or of an individual, but the common interest of every man in Britain."

I may perhaps beg a little corner for the insertion of the following CORRECT table, as drawn up by the "Cambridge Camden Society," which incontrovertible authority, I trust, will clearly prove to "J. L. C.," that he is greatly in error.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Cambridge, October 11th. † C †

STYLE.	DATE.	REIGNING MONARCHS.	EXAMPLES.
SAXON.....	600—1066		Tower of St. Benedict's, Cambridge; Doorway, Britton, Northamptonshire; Chancel Arch, Wittering, Northamptonshire, and perhaps Chancel Arch, St. Giles's, Cambridge; Tower Bishopstone, Sussex.
NORMAN	1066—1154	William I. William II. Henry I. Stephen.	Doors and Chancel Arches, Milton, Haurton, and Duxford, St. John's, Cambridgeshire; Fonts at Dartenth, Kent, St. Bride's, Cumberland, and Coton, Cambridgeshire; Nave of St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge; Barfreston, Kent; Adel, Yorkshire; Chapter-house, Bristol; St. Mary's Chapel, Stourbridge, near Cambridge; Crypts, York Cathedral.
SEMI-NORMAN	1154—1189	Henry II.	Doorway and Font, St. Peter's, Cambridge; Fonts at Oakington, Cambridgeshire, and Welford, Berkshire; West Tower of Ely Cathedral; Soham and Fourn Churches, Cambridgeshire; and Rotherell Church, Northamptonshire.
EARLY ENGLISH	1189—1272	Richard I. John. Henry III.	Doorway, Flore Church, Northamptonshire; Galilee Porch, Ely Cathedral. Fonts at Witchan and Fenton, Cambridgeshire; Willow, Somersetshire; and Milton, Lambeon, Wiltshire. Chancels of Cherry, Hinton, and Fenton, Cambridgeshire. Transept of Ruston, Cambridgeshire; Choir of Worcester Cathedral; part of Salisbury; and Jesus College Chapel, Cambridge.
DECORATED.....	1272—1377	Edward I. Edward II. Edward III.	Fonts at Carlton and Longstanton, Cambridgeshire; St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford; and Walsingham Little, Norfolk. West Fronts, Exeter Cathedral and York Minster. Cloisters, Gloucester; Chapter House, Ely. Lady Chapel, Fordham, Cambridgeshire. Chancel, Grantchester; Little St. Mary's, Cambridge; Trumpington and Bottisham, Cambridgeshire; Byfield, Northamptonshire; Shottesbrook, Berkshire.
PERPENDICULAR. PLANTAGENET ..	1377—1485	Richard II. Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III.	Fonts in St. Edward's Church, Cambridge; St. Ebbes, Oxford; and St. Mary's, Nottingham. West Windows of St. Botolph's Church, Cambridge, and of Norwich Cathedral; Lady Chapel, Gloucester; South Chapel, Little Shelford. Tower, Magdalene College, Oxford; Landwade and March Churches, Cambridgeshire.
TUDOR	1485—1546	Henry VII. Henry VIII.	Fonts in Trumpington and Little St. Mary's, Nave of Great St. Mary's, New Gateway, St. John's College, and King's Chapel, Cambridge; Saffron Walden, Essex; St. George's, Westminster.
DEBASED	1546—1640	Edward VI. Mary. Elizabeth. James I. Charles the Martyr.	St. Peter's and Trinity College Chapels, St. John's College Library, St. Mary's, Font, Cambridge. Brasenose, Wadham, and Oriel Chapels, Oxford; Stanton, Harold Church, Leicestershire.
COCKNEY—Tea-garden or Churchwardens' Gothic.....		From Oliver Cromwell to the present time.	Christ's Church, Worthing, St. Peter's, Southwark; Lower Easton, Bath; St. Paul's, Finsbury; St. Luke's Old Street Road; The Hook, near Kingston; Christ Church, St. Pancras, and Great St. Andrew's; The Cemetery Chapel, and Porter's Lodge, all at Cambridge.

SMALL STREET HOUSES—STATE OF BUILDING IN GLASGOW.

SIR,—In glancing over your 30th number, I find a letter signed B., "On Small Street Houses," followed in subsequent numbers by others on the same subject. This is a matter on which I have frequently thought, and, had my time permitted, I intended to have written to you on the subject, calling your attention to it, and sent a sketch or two of the way in which I think it is possible to adapt the Scotch method to structures of this kind in the metropolis and large towns throughout England. But as the practice of living in flats, in use among us, has been so much run down, it would require no small degree of talent and judgment to disabuse the minds of the English public of the prejudices which I think they entertain with regard to this system; but I hold that when properly applied it is incomparably superior to your system in the degree of comfort of which the houses are capable, and in our larger towns the advantage that we have over you in external appearance and substantiality of interior finishing would surprise your London builders.

Except in very inferior situations, what we call room-and-kitchen houses have polished stone fronts, generally with architraves, round doors and windows, and sometimes even with window cornices, and a respectable cornice on the wall-head,—in fact, possessing an elevation which few of your better houses can boast. And again, those houses of four, five, or six apartments and upwards would, in their interior finish and elegance, not a little astonish some of the London cits, occupying premises of the same extent compressed into a little brick box with a wooden door-piece, and plain holes in the walls for windows. This description is, I am sorry to say, not exaggerated, which you well know, and how much better is it to see a respectable tenement with a common entry for two or three families, tidily kept, than those *single* starved-like effigies to which I have alluded; but as this is a rambling sort of letter, I will leave the matter at present, promising, that should you think it worthy of insertion, I will at my leisure send you sketches of the style in which we get up "Small Street Houses" on this side of the Tweed.

In the leading article after your provincial tour, you make certain remarks, which I believe to be as applicable to Glasgow as the places mentioned. The next time that you are on the tramp come north, and you will not be the worse for it. At this moment we have, I believe, more masons working than can be found in any other city or town in the kingdom, with our proportion of other tradesmen. The field is worth your cultivation. Here we are labouring away, silently and unnoticed by the metropolitan journals, who keep *deeming* us with long and wonderful accounts of what turn out, upon our going to see them, not worth the looking at. If I could enumerate all that we have been doing here during the last half-dozen years in the erection of public buildings, you would scarcely credit me. By the church extension scheme we have built, I think, about twenty new churches in connection with the Establishment! besides nearly as many dissenting ones; these, at an average cost of from 1,000*l.* to 4,000*l.*; also a very large Roman Catholic chapel. Some are trashy, others handsome and worthy of criticism. At the present time the "free church" are getting up nearly a dozen more in the neighbourhood. There have also been erected within the same period a magnificent club-house at a cost of upwards of 25,000*l.*, five fine new banks, varying from 12,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*; a new theatre, court-houses and merchants' hall, a lunatic asylum at an expense of from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*, a corn-exchange, railway termini, a city hall, capable of containing upwards of three thousand individuals seated, schools, markets, &c. &c., with storehouses displaying at the same time a beauty and adaptation of design for which we often look in vain in buildings of higher pretensions. Amongst the various descriptions of buildings mentioned, there are many which would grace your most aristocratic streets, if that be any great praise! Surely, then, among such an amount of public buildings—not to mention private speculations which, within the same period, have begun and finished entire streets, terraces, crescents, and in some instances the builders also—our metropolitan friends might surely find something worth saying that perhaps would benefit architects engaged in their construction as well as give useful hints to some at a distance. London ones not excepted.

I am, respectfully,

B. G. R.

Glasgow, 13th October, 1843.

CHAPEL OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, STOURBRIDGE, AND BARNWELL PRIORY.

SIR,—Your correspondent "W. W.," who sent you a drawing of a section of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Stourbridge, has so unaccountably combined the histories of that building and of Barnwell Priory, that I am induced to forward you a short account of the two foundations.

St. Mary Magdalene Chapel.—At Stourbridge, in the suburbs of Cambridge, is a chapel dedicated in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, which was attached to a hospital for lepers. There is no record of the time of the foundation of this hospital, but it was some time previous to the year 1199, for in Michaelmas term in that year the lepers recovered in the king's court a free tenement in Comberton, of which Allan de Berton had disseised them.*

About the year 1211 King John granted to the lepers a fair in the close of the hospital, on the vigil and feast of the Holy Cross. Cooper† believes this to have been the origin of the famous Sturbridge fair. Camden states that it was established by a clothier of Kendale, who casually wetting his cloth in that water on his passage to London, exposed it there to sale on cheap terms, as the worse for the wetting, and yet, it seems, saved by the bargain. Next year he returned again with some other of his townsmen, proffering drier and dearer cloth to be sold; so that within a few years hither came a confluence of buyers, sellers, and lookers-on, which are the three principals of a fair.

In the year 1278 Cambridgeshire was visited by commissioners appointed by the king, for the purpose of making inquiry into the rights and revenues of the Crown, the oppressions and exactions of officers, the privileges of corporate bodies, and a variety of other matters. Under the head of "Religious Houses" in this inquisition, it is specially presented that the advowson of the mastership of the hospital of Sturesbrigge belonged to the burgesses of Cambridge, but had been taken away from them about thirty years before by Hugh de Norwold, Bishop of Ely, whose successor retained it, having placed therein chaplains, to the exclusion of the lepers, who ought and used to be there supported; that this usurpation was to the disinheritance of the king, and the detriment of the burgesses, who held the town of the king in fee farm, that complaint had been made on this subject to the king and his council, but that no redress had been obtained.‡

King Henry VIII. granted the chapel on lease to the corporation of Cambridge.

In 1605 King James granted this chapel and the lands thereto belonging, the booths and booth grounds belonging to the fair, with the liberty of building booths, and the profit thereto belonging, to Thomas Willys, Esq.

The chapel and grounds are now the property of the University.

Barnwell Priory.—This is the most ancient religious house which we read of as founded in Cambridge; it was established in 1092, by Picot, the sheriff, at the instance of his wife, Hugolina, for a prior and six canons; its original site was near the castle. The foundation having been left incomplete at Picot's death, and his son having been attainted for rebellion, the new monastery partook of its patron's misfortune, and fell into great poverty.§

Payne Peverell (standard-bearer to Robert Duke of Normandy) to whom the king had given the forfeited barony of Bourn, pitying its impoverished state, begged of the king a spot of ground in the suburbs of Cambridge, where was a spring called

* Palgrave. Rotuli Curiæ Regis. ii. 62.
† Annals, vol. i. p. 34
‡ Deeds among the archives of King's College.
§ Leland's Collectanea, vol. i. p. 437.

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